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second observations taken a month later are given in the accompanying bulletin. Efforts have been made at Cambridge to observe Eros, both visually and photographically, but have failed, owing to twilight.

Plate.	Date 1900.	G. M. T.	R. A. 1900.	Dec. 1900.
A 4333	April 26	21 ^h 20 ^m	22 ^h 49 ^m 21 ^s	— 5° 46'.0
"	"	"	49 23	— 5 46.4
A 4334	"	22 06	49 27	— 5 45.8
A 4338	April 27	21 47	51 23	— 5 29.6
A 4341	April 30	21 16	57 7	— 4 42.1
"	"	"	57 1	— 4 42.

A LETTER has been received at the Harvard College Observatory from Professor H. A. Howe, at Denver, stating that Eros was observed with the 20-inch refractor of the Chamberlin Observatory with the following results :

Gr. M. T.	Apparent R. A.	Apparent Decl.	Comp. Stars.
May 27, 90729	23 ^h 47 ^m 3 ^s .43	+2° 46' 27".3	Boss 8197
May 27, 91859	23 47 4.37	+2 46 38	.6 Boss 8198

After taking parallax and aberration into account, a comparison of these observations with the ephemeris of J. B. Westhaver in A. J. No. 479 gave the following corrections to that ephemeris :

Gr. M. T.		
May 27, 90729	+1 ^{.7} +28"	Estimated Magn. 13.
May 27, 91859	+1.5 +28	

So far as known this is the first visual observations of Eros since its conjunction with the Sun.

THE CAMBRIDGE EXPLORING EXPEDITION TO THE SIAMESE-MALAY STATES.*

ALL the members of this expedition have now returned to England. After the arrangement of the necessary preliminaries at Pangkok, the party proceeded to Singora, where the active work of the expedition commenced by an exploration of the Inland Sea, which measures, roughly speaking, 60 miles by 20. The birds' nest islands were visited and the now somewhat rare method of tree-burial investigated, as well as the habits of a peculiar, isolated tribe called Phram who are believed to be of Indian origin. The tree-graves were usually cigar-shaped wrappers, or rather shells made of laths and

* From the London Times.

suspended horizontally at a height of six to eight feet from the ground between two tree-trunks, branches, or posts. The corpse is exposed in one of these shells (the heels being generally left higher than the head) and allowed to decay till the bones are clean, after which the bones should be collected and burnt. Box-like receptacles on posts, as among the Madangs of Borneo, are occasionally substituted for the wrappers. On this journey some strange articles of diet were served up to the two members of the expedition, among them being red ants, toads, bee grubs, and a species of cicada. The manner in which the latter are caught is peculiar. Two or three natives gather at night round a brightly-burning wood-fire, one of them holding a lighted torch. The others clap their hands at regular intervals and the cicadæ, attracted by the noise and guided by the light, fly down and settle upon the people as they stand by the fire. On this same journey a couple of young leopard or panther cubs were picked out of their nest in a hollow tree by the roadside. But it was found difficult to feed them, and they were therefore suckled by a Siamese woman who claimed to have previously suckled a bear.

From Singora the party proceeded to Patani, and ascended Gunong Besar or Indragiri to a height of 3000 feet. The next place visited was Biserat, in Jalor (Jala), which proved an excellent collecting ground until smallpox broke out. The limestone caves here were thoroughly explored, including the fine Gua Gambar or Statue Cave, containing a colossal figure of Buddah about 100 feet in length. The party then proceeded by the overland route through Raman, Lige, Ulu, Kelantan, and up the Lebih, a distance of about 200 miles, performed by elephants, rafts, and boats, as far as Kuala Aring. Hence Mr. Skeat, with six Malays, set out on a scouting expedition to explore the route to the Tahan Mountain, the highest peak in the Malay Peninsula, which reaches an altitude of about 10,000 feet. Mr. Skeat's party was absent about five weeks from camp, and got sight of an unrecorded peak named Gunong Larong, or 'Coffin Mountain,' not much inferior to the Tahan Mountain.

The expedition then descended to the coast, and after spending about two months in the

chief towns of Kelantan and Trengganu, proceeded by steamer to Penang, whence Mr. Evans paid a visit to Pulau and Bidan, Messrs. Yapp and Laidlaw ascending Gunong Inas. Mr. Skeat proceeded to Kedah to study the aboriginal Jungle-tribes of the interior.

It is understood that the expedition has been eminently successful, and has brought back very extensive zoological, botanical, and ethnological collections. The results obtained should be of value for purposes of comparison with the results of the recent successful Cambridge Anthropological Expedition of Dr. Haddon to the Torres Straits, Sarawak, and New Guinea.

The party was under the leadership of Mr. Skeat, of Christ's College, Cambridge, and comprised Messrs. Evans and Annandale, of Oxford, and Messrs. Yapp, Laidlaw, and Gwynne-Vaughan, of Cambridge.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS.

MR. O. H. TITTMANN will succeed to the superintendency of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, filling the vacancy caused by Dr. H. S. Pritchett's election to the presidency of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

LORD RAYLEIGH has been appointed by the British Government chairman of a committee which is to investigate gunpowders and designs of guns with which they may be used to the best advantage.

DR. ED. SUESS, professor of geology in the University of Vienna, has been elected a foreign associate of the Paris Academy of Sciences in the place vacant by the death of Sir Edward Frankland, and Sir John Burdon-Sanderson a correspondent in the place of the late Sir James Paget.

DR. S. L. TORNQUIST, of Lund, has been elected a foreign member, and Professor F. Sacco, of Turin, a foreign correspondent, of the Geological Society of London.

THE Paris Academy of Medicine has elected Professor Röntgen, of Munich, a foreign associate.

PROFESSOR W. C. BRÖGGER, of the University of Christiania, at the invitation of the University of Chicago, delivered in Chicago his lec-

tures on the 'Principles of a Genetic Classification of Igneous Rocks,' recently delivered at the Johns Hopkins University. The lectures were attended by geologists from Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

MR. CECIL B. CRAMPTON, assistant in the museum at Owen's College, Manchester, has been appointed an assistant geologist on the Geological Survey of Scotland.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY will confer its LL.D. on President Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale University, on Lord Pauncefoot, the ambassador of Great Britain, and on Mr. Thomas B. Reed, late speaker of the House of Representatives.

PROFESSOR JACOB E. REIGHARD, professor of zoology in the University of Michigan, will deliver the address at the dedication of the new museum building of Alma College, Alma, Mich., on June 27th.

DR. WALTER J. SWINGLE, agricultural explorer for the United States Department of Agriculture is in Algeria. He is about to forward date palms to Arizona, in order that they may be tested there.

THE prizes offered by the National Geographical Society for the best essays on Norse discoveries in America have been awarded to Mr. Charles B. Dalton, of New York City, and Mr. K. F. Murray, of Norfolk, Va.

GENERAL W. A. GREELY, Chief Signal Service Officer, has given directions for the establishment of stations for wireless telegraphy in the harbor of San Francisco, in Porto Rico and the Philippines.

THE death is announced at the age of 87 years of M. Ravaisson Mollien, formerly professor of philosophy at Rennes, inspector general in the Department of Higher Education and curator in the Department of Antiquities at the Louvre. He was the author of many works on philosophy and æsthetics. The death is also announced of M. Hippolyte Stupuy, at the age of seventy years. He was curator of the artistic collections of the City of Paris and the author of works on philosophy and of a biography of the mathematician, Sophie Germain.

A DONOR, who wishes not to have his name mentioned, has presented to the American Mu-